

(No Model.)

G. H. COLLEY.
CORSET.

No. 419,641.

Patented Jan. 21, 1890.

FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.

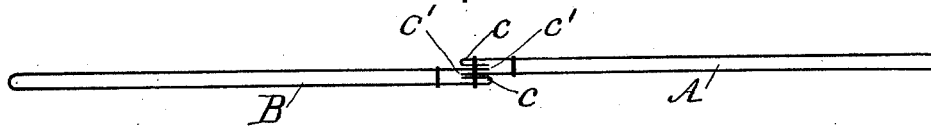
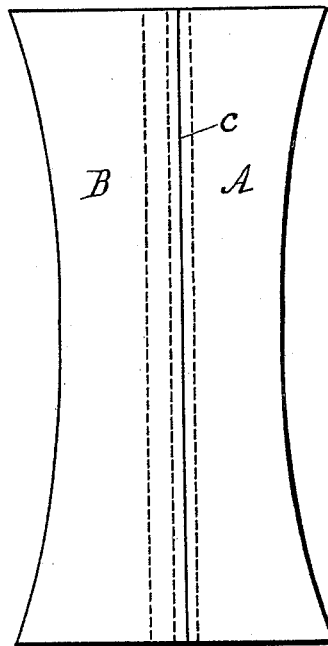


FIG. 3.



WITNESSES

F. Blough
C. J. Shipley

INVENTOR

George H. Colley
By Wells H. Leggett & Co.
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE H. COLLEY, OF JACKSON, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR TO THE BORTREE
MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

CORSET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 419,641, dated January 21, 1890.

Application filed November 19, 1889. Serial No. 330,825. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. COLLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jackson, county of Jackson, State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Corsets; and I declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in the seams of corsets, and has for its object the production of a corset-seam by which the parts are fastened together in a more effective manner than heretofore.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a cross-section of the portions of a corset, showing the seam formerly in use. Fig. 2 is a cross-section showing my improved seam, and Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the same.

In carrying out my invention A B represent the adjacent portions of the corset to be joined together. Heretofore, as shown in Fig. 1, it has been customary to take the free edges of one portion, as at *a*, and double or fold them in toward each other, so that they will not ravel. The edges *b* of the adjacent portion are then inserted between these two folded edges *a* and the seam stitched through, as shown by the dotted line. In this construction, however, the seam is liable to rip, since when a strain is put on it the tendency is to spread the edges *a* apart, and the edges *b* are easily pulled out, since the strain comes only on one side of each edge *a*. By my improvement, however, this ripping tendency is largely overcome.

I will now describe my improvement. Instead of folding both the raw edges in, as at Fig. 1, I fold one of them in, as at *c*, Fig. 2, and leave the other *c'* projecting beyond the

edge *c*. The adjacent portion is treated in the same manner. The two portions are then brought together, as shown in Fig. 2, with the two raw edges *c'* lying against each other and the folded edge *c* of each portion covering or outside of the raw edge of the other portion, and all four edges are stitched through at the point indicated by the dotted lines. By this construction the strain on each edge is equal on both sides, so that it is practically impossible to rip it. So, also, by this construction if an unskillful operator sews the seam and does not engage the folded edge on both sides it is easily detected by inspection, whereas in the old form, as in Fig. 1, the double edges might not be caught by the stitching, and yet the fact not be observable from an outer inspection. Then, again, this manner of forming the seam gives the corset a much better appearance in the market than when formed in the old manner.

What I claim is—

1. A corset in which the sections thereof consist of adjacent portions A B, each having two edges, one being folded, the said edges laid together so that the folded edge of each portion shall be on the outside, and a line of stitching passed through all four said edges, substantially as described.

2. A corset in which the sections thereof consist of the adjacent portions A B, each having a folded edge C and raw edge *c'*, the raw edges lying face to face and each raw edge covered by the folded edge of the adjacent portion, and a stitching passed through all four edges, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE H. COLLEY.

Witnesses:

W. H. CHAMBERLIN,
W. W. LEGGETT.